



DETERMINING LIBRARY AGE

Deciding how to classify Utah's older public libraries presents several problems. Many libraries were built in phases over decades. Many have constructed additions. And almost all have undergone a series of internal and external renovations in the intervening years.

This study has, throughout, established a benchmark question: How do all of Utah's libraries compare to the standards established by the newest and best facilities in the state?

While most of Utah's older libraries have been remodeled at some point, few have had the kind of comprehensive renovation that would have transformed them into the equivalent of a new facility constructed in full compliance with 21st century codes and standards.

Few have drawings and documents to indicate the extent of code-related upgrades. Through a brief visual inspection alone, it is virtually impossible to verify that all relevant structural, mechanical, electrical, life-safety, and ADA upgrades have been completed. It is also difficult to determine whether hazardous materials, if any, have been appropriately removed or contained. In most cases, the visual evidence suggests that the older buildings fall short of today's codes and standards.

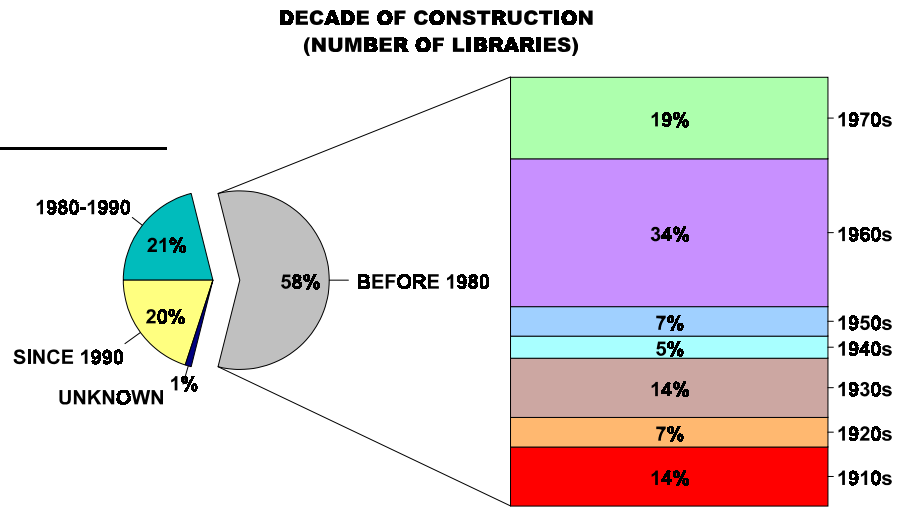
Therefore, except for the handful of libraries renovated in the last decade that have positive evidence of complete compliance with current standards, the date of original construction is used in this analysis. Libraries built in multiple phases are listed under the date of the earliest phase; stand-alone additions are listed separately.

1910s	Brigham City; Ephraim; Garland; Manti; Mount Pleasant; Richfield; Richmond; Salt Lake City Chapman
1920s	Beaver; Sanpete County; Salt Lake City Sprague; Smithfield
1930s	Carbon County; Lewiston; Milford; Monroe; Salina; Santaquin; Tremonton; Wasatch
1940s	Gunnison; Salt Lake County East Millcreek; Wayne County
1950s	Cedar City; Price; Salt Lake County Calvin S. Smith; Uintah County
1960s	Box Elder County; Cache County / Providence-River Heights; Davis County Main, South; Fillmore; Grand County; Helper; Lehi; Nephi; Parowan; Payson; Salt Lake City Main; Salt Lake County Kearns, Ruth V. Tyler, West Valley; San Juan County Blanding, Monticello; Spanish Fork; Springville; Weber County Main

1970s	Davis County North; Minersville; Orem; Panguitch City/Garfield County; Salt Lake County Holladay, South Jordan, Whitmore; Tooele County (Stansbury Park); Utah County; Weber County Southwest
1980s	Davis County Central; Duchesne County; Emery County Castle Dale, Emery, Ferron, Green River, Orangeville; Hyrum; Iron County; Kamas; Kaysville; Logan; Orem Addition; Pleasant Grove; Salt Lake City Anderson/Foothill and Sweet/Avenues; Salt Lake County Magna, Park, South Salt Lake, West Jordan; Tooele County; Washington County Hurricane, St. George, Springdale; Weber County North
1990s	American Fork; Emery County Cleveland, Elmo, Huntington; Kanab; Morgan; Murray; Park City; Salt Lake City Day-Riverside; Salt Lake County Bingham Creek, Draper, Hunter, Riverton, Sandy; Washington County Enterprise; Weber County Law, Ogden Valley



2000s	Delta; Lehi Addition; North Logan; Provo; Salt Lake City Main; Summit County; Tooele City
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AGE OF FACILITIES

Utah's public libraries are aging, as the chart on the previous page demonstrates. Only 20% of the total number have been constructed since 1990. Fifty-eight (58) percent were constructed before 1980. Of those, 35% date from the 1910s through the 1930s, 12% from the 1940s and 1950s, 34% from the 1960s, and 19% from the 1970s.

Many of Utah's oldest libraries are also its smallest. The oldest buildings – those constructed from 1910 through the 1940s, including the nine remaining Carnegie libraries still in use as libraries – make up 9.8% of the total public library area in the state. By area, 47.6% of the total library area in square feet was constructed prior to 1980. The newest libraries – those constructed since 1990 – constitute slightly less than one quarter of the total library area.

The distribution of library area by age, shown in the chart at right, reflects two major periods of library construction. The first occurred when Andrew Carnegie donated funds in the early twentieth century, enabling twenty-two or twenty-three Utah communities to build libraries. The second occurred when the federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) made federal matching funds for library construction available to local communities from

1965 to 1974 and from 1983 to 1997. LSCA Title II monies funded 56 Utah library construction and renovation projects, ranging from minor remodeling to the construction of 21 new library facilities, construction of 2 major expansions, and the purchase of an existing facility for conversion to library use. The remaining 19 LSCA-funded projects involved technology upgrades.

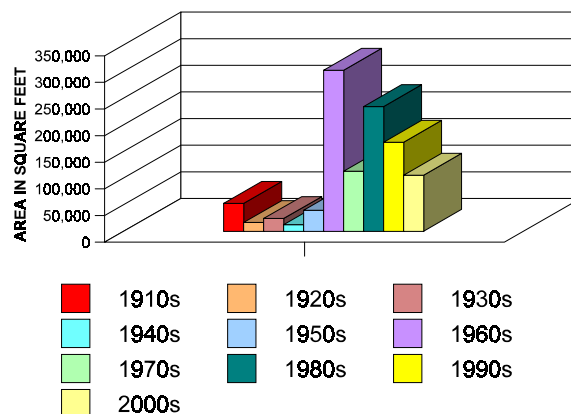
As the chart on page 31 illustrates, most of Utah's oldest library buildings are concentrated in rural counties. Counties in the growth regions show a mixed pattern, with some of the newest and some of the oldest facilities. The 4 Wasatch Front counties fall in the middle range, with average ages ranging generally from nearly 20 to nearly 40 years.



NEW LIBRARIES AND MAJOR EXPANSIONS CONSTRUCTED WITH LSCA TITLE II FUNDS

American Fork (1968); Davis County North and South; Grand County; Granger; Orem; Salt Lake County Holladay and Ruth V. Tyler; Weber County Main and Southwest	1965-1974
Davis County Central; Duchesne County; Kanab; Morgan County; Panguitch City/Garfield County; Provo (1986); Salt Lake City Avenues, Foothill, and Rose Park; Salt Lake County Park and West Jordan; Tooele Expansion; Uintah County Addition	1983-1997

**TOTAL LIBRARY AREA IN SQUARE FEET
BY DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION**





**AVERAGE AGE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS
BY COUNTY AND GROWTH REGION**

